



Trend of early breast cancer surgery in **Hospital Sultan Ismail, Johor**

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Introduction

Globally there is a shift towards less invasive surgeries for early breast cancer aligns with increasing emphasis on patient quality of life, advances in diagnostic imaging and surgical techniques, and a growing body of evidence supporting the efficacy of conservative treatments in terms of survival and safety. 1-3

Objective

Total number of patients

N = 222

N = 197

Age Group

40-65

>65

Luminal A

Luminal B

Luminal HER2 High

Luminal HER2 Low

Non Luminal HER 2

+ve

Triple Negative

Yes

No

Pre-operative Neoadjuvant

Treatment

Race

Breast Cancer

Subtype

- Assess trends in early breast cancer surgery (2019-2023) - stage I, II
- Compare surgical approaches with global standards

Muticentric disease

Patient Demography Chart from Retrospective Data Collection

25

0

10

9

3

3

22

- •Focus on preference of type of surgery for early breast cancer patient in HIS
- Attempt to understand the factors affecting the choice

Excluded Deemed Not

Suitable For Breast

Conserving Surgery

N = 25

Reasons deemed not suitable for breast conserving surgery

Type of Surgery Chosen

(Oncoplastic) (Conventional) Reconstructio Reconstruc Value

Mastectomy Mastectom

y (With

5

0

1

1

2

1

6

< 0.05

0.9

0.4

< 0.05

(Without

66

35

38

19

16

9

19

8

40

69

Diffuse malingant micfocalcifications on mammography

The use of breast irradiation in contraindicated

BCS

34

14

11

8

4

5

11

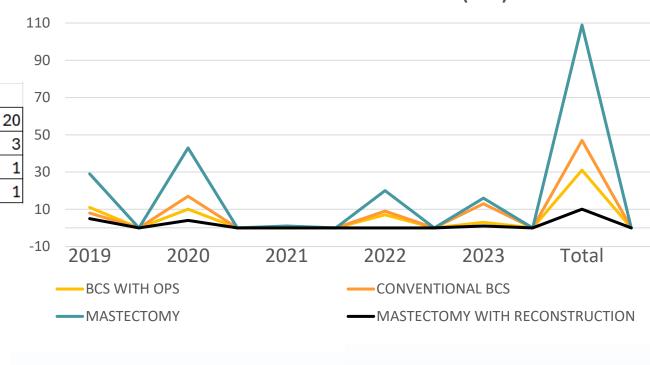
36

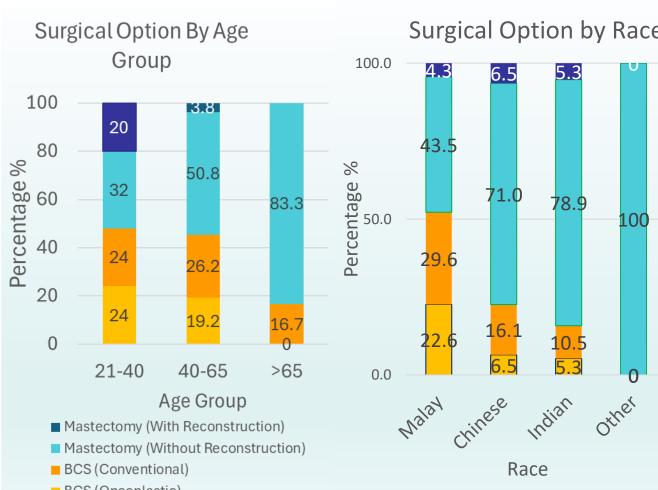
History of prior therapeutic radiation

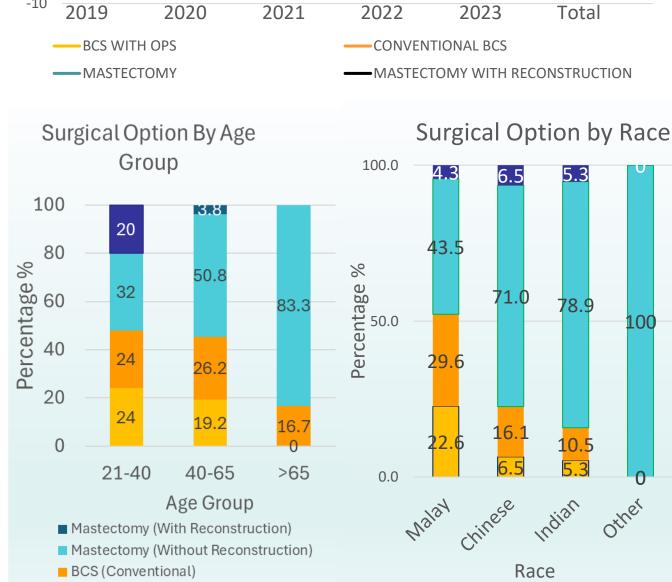
Methodology

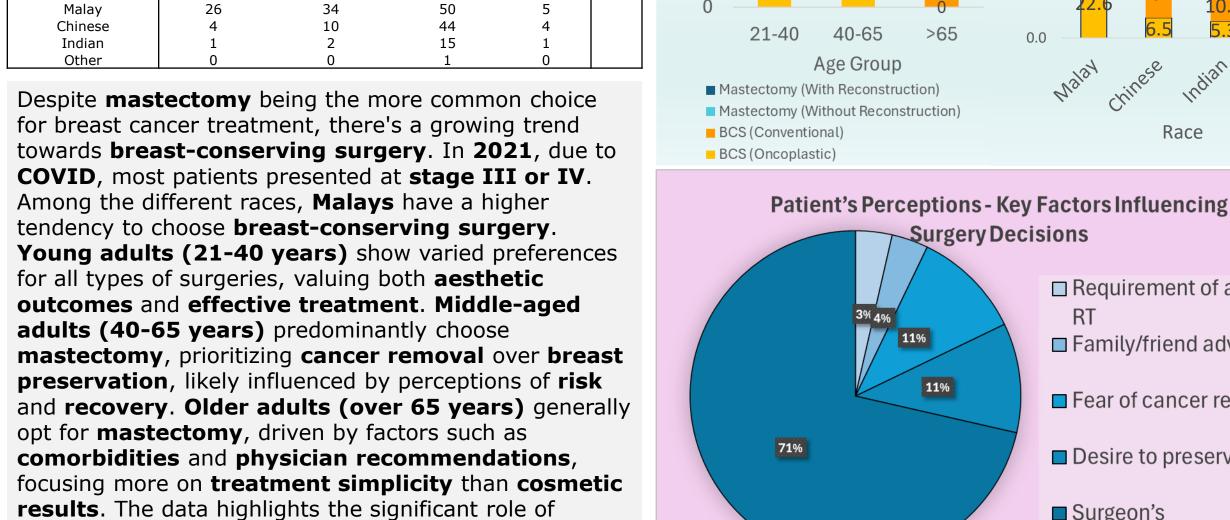
- Combination of Retrospective observational cohort study
- •A survey with phone interview to assess key factors affecting patient's surgery decisions
- Demographic data affect the choice of surgery were analyzed using chi square test

TYPES OF SURGERY CHOSEN FOR EARLY BREAST CANCER **EXCLUDING ABSOLUTE CONTRAINDICATED CASES FOR BREAST CONSERVING SURGERY (BCS)**









Conclusion

In conclusion, the study indicates a shift towards more conservative surgical options among younger patients among patient in Hospital Sultan Ismail, while older patients continue to favor more definitive surgical interventions.

medical advice in surgical decisions, alongside

personal preferences and **social support** influences.

This shift calls for an adaptive healthcare strategy that includes better patient education, resource allocation for breast-conserving techniques, and targeted public health initiatives to reduce latestage presentations.

findings guide These can future policies and practices in breast cancer treatment, ensuring that they are aligned with needs patient and preferences different across age groups.

Surgeon's

■ Requirement of adjuvant

■ Fear of cancer recurrence

■ Desire to preserve breast

■ Family/friend advice

recommendation

RT

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